
ISSUE REVIEW

Fiscal Services Division

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Livestock Inventory Historical Trends

ISSUE

This **Issue Review** provides an overview of historical trends in livestock inventory based on information published by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) in the [2017 Census of Agriculture](#). Information on agriculture sales, market value, and exports is also presented. Specifically, information is presented on:

- Cattle (page 5).
- Hogs and pigs (page 9).
- Poultry (page 13).

Data is provided on both inventory and farm operating units. Agriculture sales in market value, Iowa Gross Domestic Product, and export data are presented on pages 18 to 29.

AFFECTED AGENCIES

Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship

Economic Development Authority

CODE AUTHORITY

Iowa Code section [159.5](#)

CENSUS HISTORY

The history of collecting agricultural data in the United States started with President George Washington, who maintained detailed records about his farmland. In 1791, Washington asked farmers for information on land values, crop acres, crop yields, livestock prices, and taxes. He then compiled an agricultural report on a region that included the current states of Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

Collecting census data was authorized by the United States Constitution in 1787, which specified that a population census must be completed every 10 years. In 1839, Congress appropriated \$1,000 to complete agricultural investigations and procure agricultural statistics. In 1840, the [Enumeration of the Inhabitants and Statistics of the United States](#) was completed and included information on manufacturing, mining, and agriculture. The Iowa Territory (which included Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota) was included in this document. **Table 1** details the number of livestock animals reported in the United States in 1840 as well as in New York, Ohio, and the Iowa Territory. At the time, New York and Ohio reported the highest levels of livestock in the nation. New York reported a total of 10,558,042 animals, which represented 14.2% of the livestock animals in the United States. There were 1,900,065 swine in New York which represented 7.2% of the swine in the United States. Ohio had the second largest number

of animals in the country with a total of 6,318,741, or 8.5% of the livestock animals in the United States. Ohio had 2,090,746 swine or 7.9% of the swine in the country. The Iowa Territory had less than 1.0% of the livestock animals in the United States, with the largest portion being swine at 104,899.

Table 1
Livestock Reported in 1840 Census

Livestock	New York	% of Total	Ohio	% of Total	Iowa Territory	% of Total	United States
Horse	474,543	10.9%	430,527	9.9%	10,794	0.2%	4,335,869
Cattle	1,911,244	12.8%	1,217,874	8.1%	38,049	0.3%	14,971,580
Sheep	5,118,777	26.5%	2,028,401	10.5%	15,354	0.1%	19,311,374
Swine	1,900,065	7.2%	2,090,746	7.9%	104,899	0.4%	26,361,293
Poultry	1,153,413	12.3%	551,193	5.9%	16,529	0.2%	9,344,410
Total	10,558,042	14.2%	6,318,741	8.5%	185,625	0.2%	74,324,526

Source: 1840 Enumeration of the Inhabitants and Statistics of the United States

Table 2 reports the population for New York, Ohio, the Iowa Territory, and the United States for 1840. The ratio of state or territory population to the total U.S. population is very similar to the ratio of state or territory livestock to U.S. livestock in **Table 1**.

Table 2
Population Reported in 1840 Census

State or Territory	Population	% of Total
New York	2,428,921	14.2%
Ohio	1,519,467	8.9%
Iowa Territory	43,112	0.3%
United States	17,069,453	

Source: 1840 Enumeration of the Inhabitants and Statistics of the United States

The U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, conducted the census of agriculture for 156 years (1840 to 1996). Census data was collected every 10 years until 1915, when Congress changed the frequency of the collection to every five years. In 1950, Congress required agricultural economic data to be collected in years ending in two and seven. The 1997 Appropriations Act transferred the census of agriculture to the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS).

Data collection for the 2017 census used the same methodology that was used in 2012. In 2017, the NASS encouraged producers to respond to the census; however, response rates declined. In the 2017 census, the NASS used capture-recapture methodology, an accepted statistical methodology, to account for farm operating units that did not respond. The methodology is documented thoroughly in [Appendix A](#) of the 2017 census.

The NASS maintains a list of farmers and ranchers from which the census mail list is created. Each record includes a name, address, telephone number, and email address. The NASS also uses outside source lists for additional information. Examples of source list providers include

governmental agencies, producer associations, seed growers, pesticide applicators, and veterinarians.

The Census of Agriculture provides comprehensive agricultural data for every state and county. The information is used by agriculture organizations, businesses, state legislatures, governmental entities, and other private organizations or companies. Examples of data provided:

- Production revenue and expenditures.
- Demographic information and financial data on farm operating units.
- Historical agricultural trends.
- Assets such as land, buildings, machinery, and equipment needed to support agricultural production.
- Geographic data that allows agribusinesses to locate near major production areas.

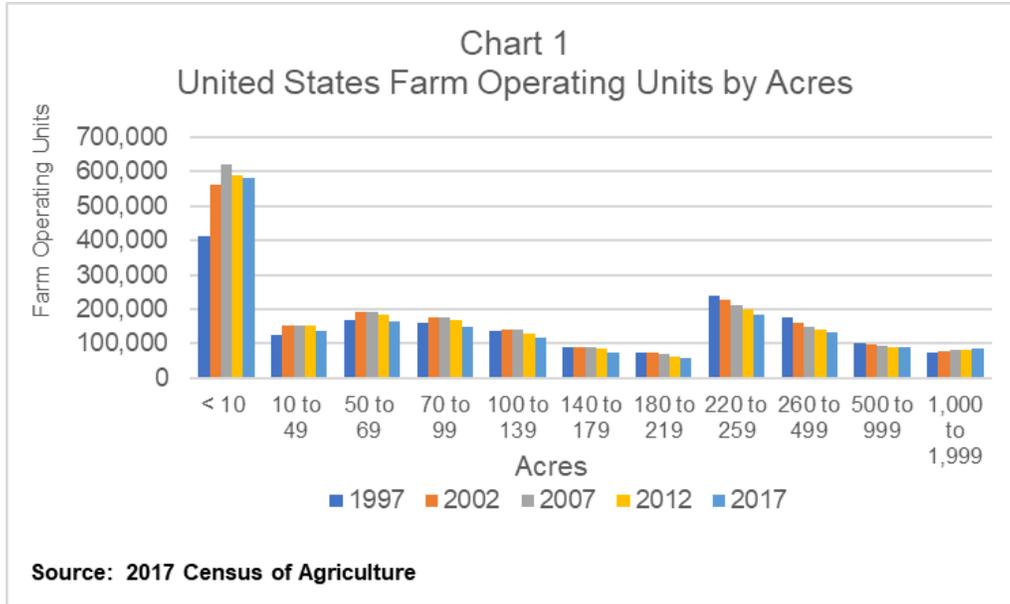
FARM OPERATING UNITS

The Census of Agriculture includes all farms and ranches in the United States and the people who operate them. This includes small urban or rural plots of land where more than \$1,000 of agricultural products are produced and sold during the census year. All farms are classified into size groups based on the total land area in the farm, considered a farm operating unit. This unit includes all land owned and land rented from others. Land that is rented or assigned to a tenant is part of the tenant's farm operating unit.

The [2017 Census of Agriculture](#) was released on April 19, 2019. This is the 29th federal Census of Agriculture and the fifth census conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). The Census provides national, state, and county data on demographics, economics, land use, and related activities, including data on livestock, from 1997 to 2017. The following data includes livestock inventories, sales, and number of farm operating units involved with livestock collected on a calendar-year basis.

In the United States, the total number of farm operating units increased from 1,912,000 in 1997 to 2,042,000 (6.8%) in 2017. The largest increase was in farm operating units that were less than 10 acres, from 1997 to 2017, farm operating units with less than 10 acres increased from 154,000 to 273,000 (77.3%). In 2007, there were 602,000 farm operating units with less than 10 acres, and in 2012, there were 590,000 farm operating units with less than 10 acres.

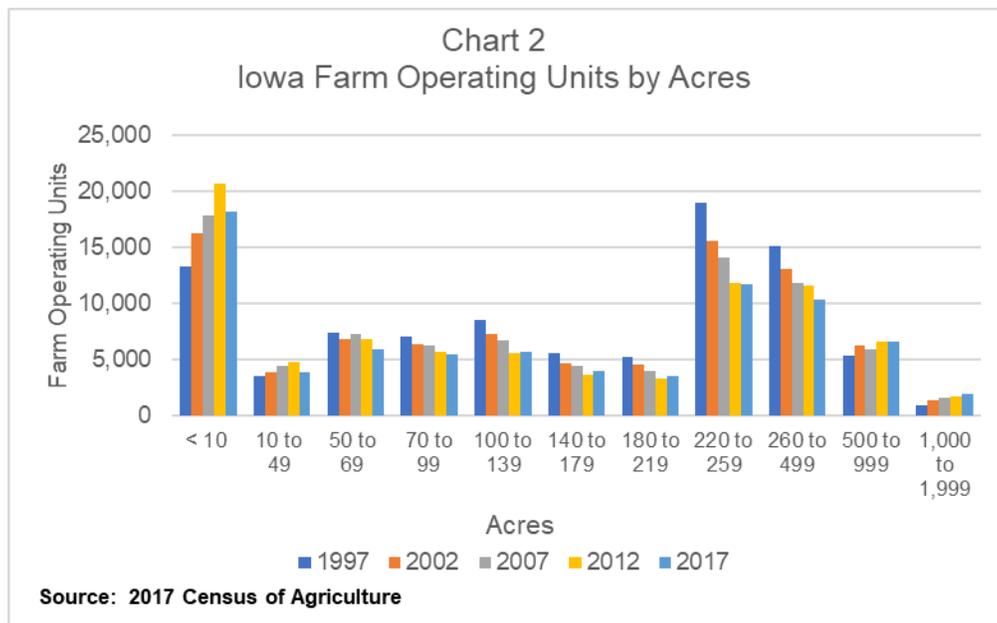
Chart 1 provides information on the number of farm operating units by acres in the United States.



In Iowa, the total number of farm operating units decreased from 97,000 in 1997 to 86,000 (11.3%) in 2017, as shown in the chart below. The average farm size for each of the years reviewed was:

- 1997 — 334 acres.
- 2002 — 350 acres.
- 2007 — 331 acres.
- 2012 — 345 acres.
- 2017 — 355 acres.

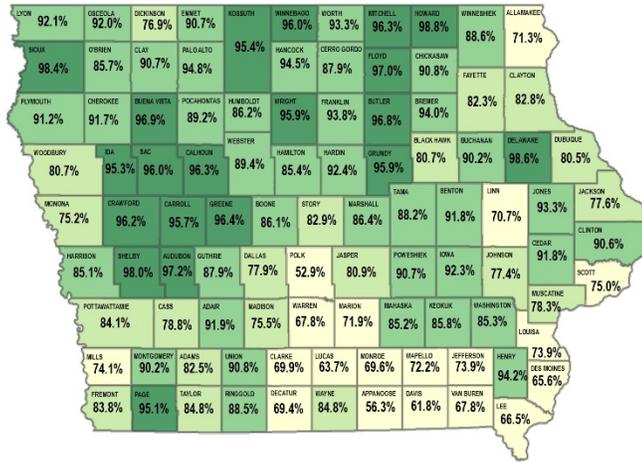
Chart 2 provides information on the number of farm operating units by acres in Iowa.



In 1997, 32,313,000 acres of land were farmed in Iowa compared to 30,564,000 acres in 2017. This is a decrease of 1,749,000 acres (5.4%). The amount of land being farmed remains somewhat constant; however, the size of the farm operating unit has become larger. **Map 1** details the percentage of land in farm operating units by county for 2017, and **Map 2** details the average farm size by county.

Map 1

Percentage of Land Area in Farm Operating Units by County



30.6 Million Acres

Total Land in Iowa Farm Operating Units in 2017

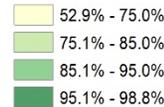
85.5%

Percentage of Iowa Land Area in Farm Operating Units in 2017

86,104

Number of Farm Operating Units in Iowa in 2017

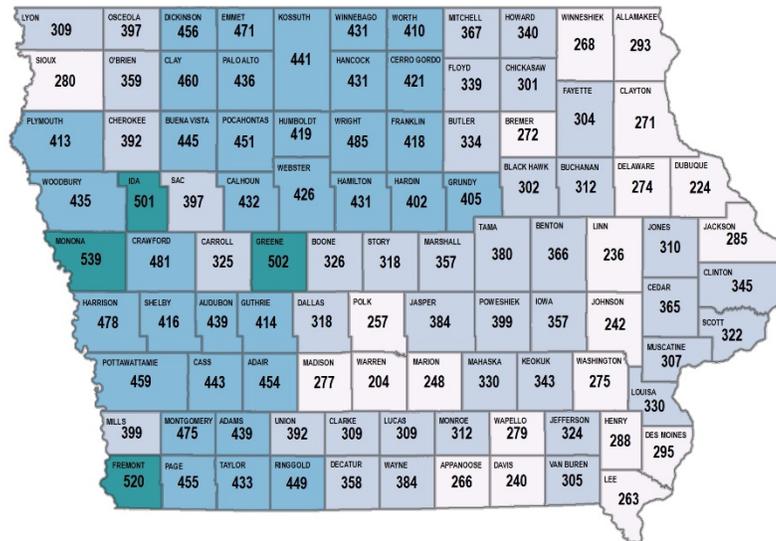
Percentage of Land in Farm Operating Units



Source: 2017 Census of Agriculture

Map 2

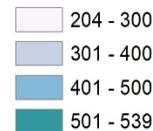
Average Size of Farm in Acres — 2017



355 Acres

Iowa Average Size of Farm

Average Farm Size in Acres



Source: 2017 Census of Agriculture

CATTLE

The [2017 Census of Agriculture](#) provides numerous reporting categories on livestock. The charts included in the section that discuss cattle includes:

- Milk cows and heifers — Cows raised for milk production and heifers that have calved.
- Beef cows — Cattle raised for meat production and heifers that have calved.
- Other cattle — Includes milk replacement heifers that weigh 500 or more pounds, beef replacement heifers that weigh 500 or more pounds, other heifers, steers or bulls that weigh 500 or more pounds, and calves that weigh less than 500 pounds.

Iowa Cattle Inventories

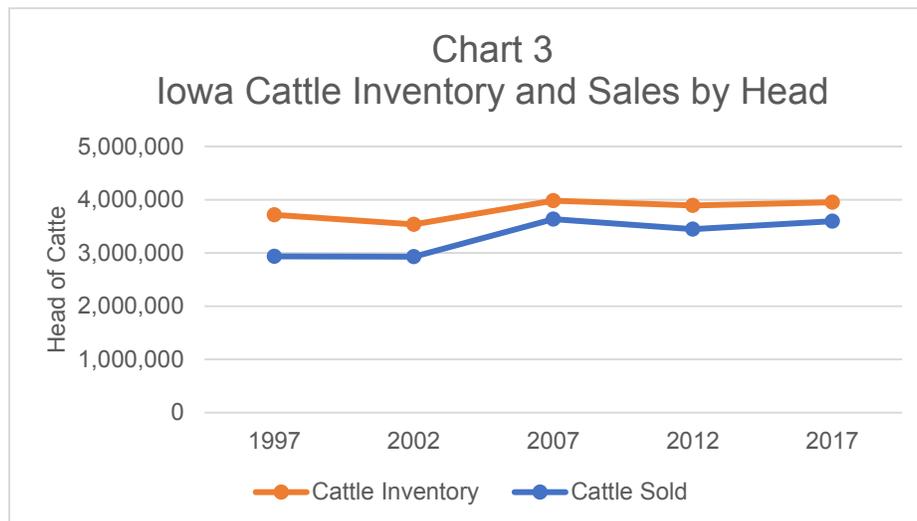
Table 3 summarizes the Iowa cattle inventories for the years 1997, 2002, 2007, 2012, and 2017.

Table 3
Iowa Cattle Inventory — Head of Cattle

Head of Cattle	1997	2002	2007	2012	2017	# Change 1997 - 2017	% Change 1997 - 2017
Milk Cows/Heifers	222,090	206,965	215,391	204,757	223,579	1,489	0.7%
Beef Cows/Heifers	1,051,178	987,670	904,100	885,568	938,818	-112,360	-10.7%
Other Cattle	2,444,126	2,341,310	2,862,853	2,803,358	2,788,523	344,397	14.1%
Total Cattle Inventory	3,717,394	3,535,945	3,982,344	3,893,683	3,950,920	233,526	6.3%

Total cattle inventory increased from 3,717,000 head in 1997 to 3,951,000 head (6.3%) in 2017. Cattle sales increased from 2,937,000 head in 1997 to 3,595,000 head (22.4%) in 2017.

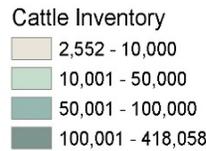
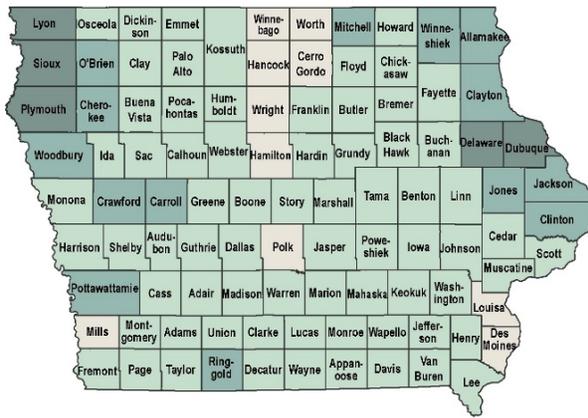
Chart 3 provides information on cattle inventory and sales by the number of cattle.



Map 3 summarizes cattle inventories by Iowa county in 2017. The top five counties in 2017 were Sioux, Lyon, Dubuque, Delaware, and Plymouth. Sioux County is the top producer partly because it is also a top producer of corn that is used to feed cattle. In 2017, Sioux County had a total of 1,724 farm operating units, 1,486 of which had cropland. In 2017, Sioux County had the largest number of farm operating units that produced corn, with 1,039 farm operating units producing 47,800,000 bushels of corn. Sioux County had 591 farm operating units that produced cattle with more than 418,000 cattle and calves.

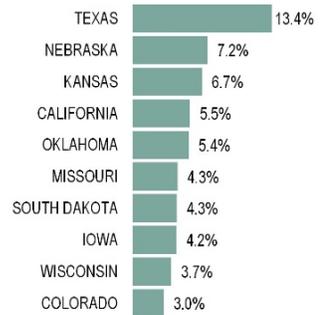
Map 3

Iowa Cattle and Calves — 2017



- Top Five Counties:**
1. Sioux - 418,058
 2. Lyon - 192,413
 3. Dubuque - 131,199
 4. Delaware - 122,280
 5. Plymouth - 111,852

Percentage of Cattle Inventory

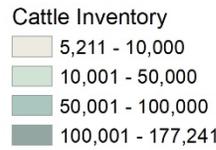
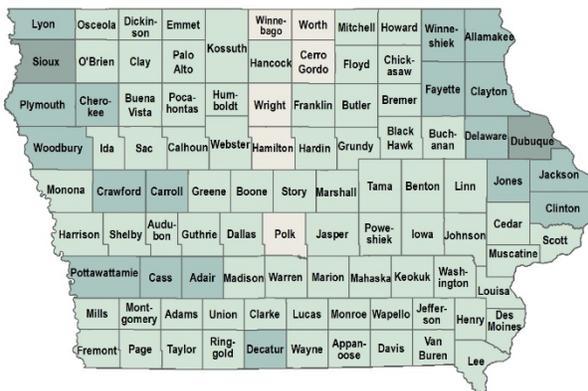


#8 Iowa's Rank in Cattle

Map 4 summarizes cattle inventories by Iowa county in 1997. The top five counties in 1997 were Sioux, Dubuque, Jackson, Clayton, and Winneshiek. Sioux County, the top producer, had over 177,000 cattle and calves.

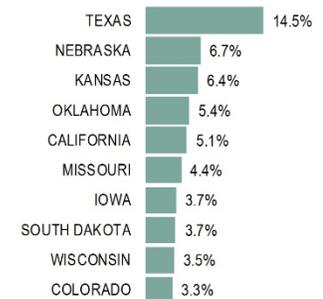
Map 4

Iowa Cattle and Calves — 1997



- Top Five Counties:**
1. Sioux - 177,241
 2. Dubuque - 112,834
 3. Jackson - 91,157
 4. Clayton - 84,114
 5. Winneshiek - 81,671

Percentage of Cattle Inventory



#7 Iowa's Rank in Cattle

Iowa Cattle Farm Operating Units

The number of cattle farm operating units with cattle inventory in Iowa decreased by 14,400 (36.2%), from 39,800 units in 1997 to 25,400 units in 2017. Cattle farm operating units that sold cattle decreased by 16,300 (41.1%), from 39,700 units in 1997 to 23,400 units in 2017. **Chart 4** provides information on the number of farm operating units based on cattle inventory and cattle sales.

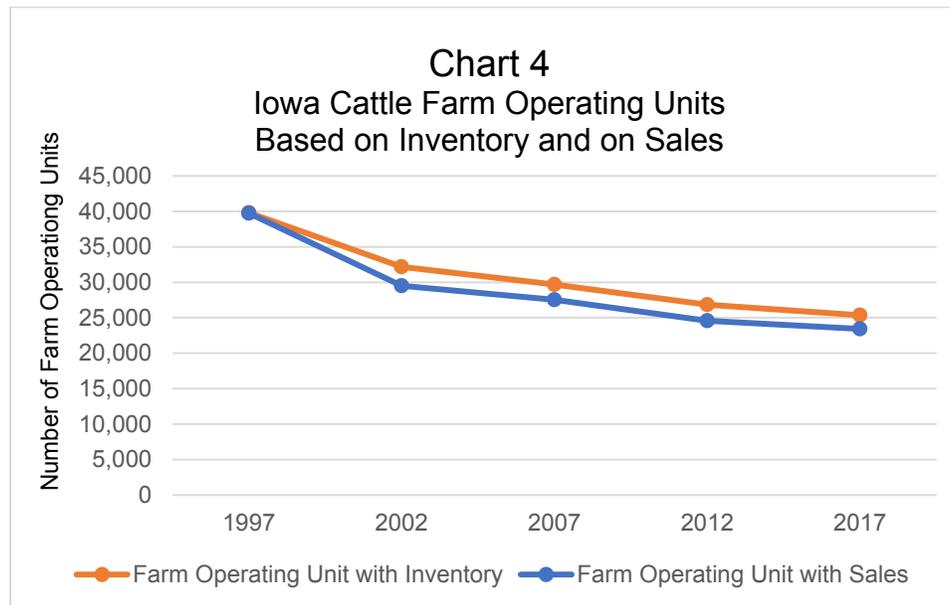


Table 4 summarizes the number of Iowa farm operating units that sold cattle by their cattle inventory. Although total cattle farm operating units decreased, the number of cattle farm operating units with more than 500 head of cattle increased from 827 in 1997 to 1,506 in 2017 (82.1%). The last two columns of the table shows the change in farm operating units from 1997 to 2017.

Table 4
Iowa Farm Operating Units by Head of Cattle

Farm Operating Units by Head of Cattle	1997	2002	2007	2012	2017	Change 1997 - 2017	% Change 1997 - 2017
1 to 9 Head	8,341	5,101	5,795	5,189	4,984	-3,357	40.3%
10 to 19 Head	7,999	5,186	4,454	4,101	3,446	-4,553	-56.9%
20 to 49 Head	12,458	9,025	7,450	6,004	5,448	-7,010	-56.3%
50 to 99 Head	5,895	4,957	4,158	3,638	3,869	-2,026	-34.4%
100 to 199 Head	2,697	2,586	2,546	2,305	2,368	-329	-12.2%
200 to 499 Head	1,511	1,662	1,624	1,965	1,806	295	19.5%
More Than 500 Head	827	998	1,508	1,371	1,506	679	82.1%
Total	39,728	29,515	27,535	24,573	23,427	-16,301	-41.0%

Table 5 details the average dollar amount of Iowa cattle sales based on the number of cattle at a farm operating unit. The last two columns of the table shows the change by dollar amount and percentage when comparing 1997 sales to 2017 sales. The only sales decrease in this time period was in farm operating units with 50 to 99 head of cattle. In 2012, average sales in this category were \$72,722, and in 2017, average sales were \$70,313.

Table 5
Iowa Average \$ Sales by Head of Cattle

Farm Operating Units by Head of Cattle	1997	2002	2007	2012	2017	\$ Change 1997 - 2017	% Change 1997 - 2017
1 to 9 Head	\$ 2,517	\$ 2,992	\$ 3,990	\$ 4,504	\$ 4,513	\$ 1,996	79.3%
10 to 19 Head	\$ 6,633	\$ 7,973	\$ 10,715	\$ 13,123	\$ 13,519	\$ 6,886	103.8%
20 to 49 Head	\$ 15,439	\$ 18,436	\$ 24,294	\$ 31,070	\$ 31,981	\$ 16,542	107.1%
50 to 99 Head	\$ 37,278	\$ 42,130	\$ 55,257	\$ 72,722	\$ 70,313	\$ 33,035	88.6%
100 to 199 Head	\$ 82,140	\$ 89,436	\$ 117,427	\$ 160,967	\$ 150,782	\$ 68,642	83.6%
200 to 499 Head	\$ 204,950	\$ 218,514	\$ 286,552	\$ 390,348	\$ 391,880	\$ 186,930	91.2%
More Than 500 Head	\$1,050,859	\$1,095,841	\$1,827,023	\$2,070,033	\$2,111,687	\$1,060,828	100.9%
Statewide Average	\$ 47,483	\$ 71,826	\$ 145,309	\$ 183,306	\$ 203,199	\$ 155,716	327.9%

Table 6 details the Iowa market value for the sale of cattle and calves. This information is from the [2017 Census of Agriculture](#) and includes the total market value of products sold. Total market value of products sold combines total sales not under production contract, total sales under production contract, and government payments to the farm operating unit. Examples of government program payments include the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), the Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP), and the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP). From 1997 to 2017, the market value increased by \$2.894 billion for cattle and calves (155.1%).

Table 6
Iowa Market Value of Cattle and Calves Sales

(billions)

Category	1997	2002	2007	2012	2017	\$ Change 1997 - 2017	% Change 1997 - 2017
Cattle and Calves Sales	\$ 1.866	\$ 2.119	\$ 3.606	\$ 4.504	\$ 4.760	\$ 2.894	155.1%
Percent of Total	15.3%	17.3%	17.7%	14.6%	16.4%	17.2%	
Total Ag Sales	\$12.162	\$12.273	\$20.418	\$30.821	\$28.956	\$16.794	138.1%

HOGS AND PIGS

The [2017 Census of Agriculture](#) provides numerous reports on hogs and pigs. [Definitions](#) for the hogs and pigs charts include:

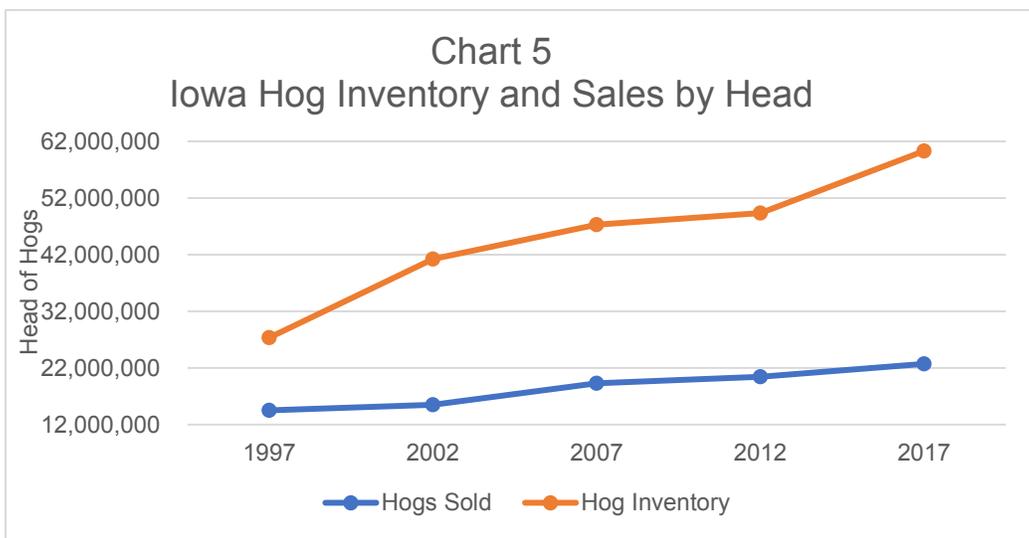
- Farrow-to-wean facility — A facility that has breeding stock and newborn pigs that are not yet weaned. The weaned pigs are sold to other producers to raise until they are sold as feeder pigs.
- Farrow-to-finish facility — A facility that has breeding and farrowing sows, where the breeding stock pigs are raised from birth until they weigh about 240 to 280 pounds and then are sold for slaughter.
- Finish facility — A facility that keeps pigs or market hogs for about 16 weeks in a finishing barn. The final weight of the pig will be around 280 pounds.
- Farrow-to-feeder facility — A facility that has breeding and farrowing sows where the piglets are sold to finishing operations when they weigh 30 to 60 pounds and are considered feeder pigs. The feeder pigs are then sold to producers to raise until they are sold for slaughter.

- Nursery — A facility where weaned pigs are raised until they reach the size of feeder pigs.
- Breeding herd — Animals used for reproduction, including sows, gilts, and boars.
- Market hog — Also known as a butcher hog. A pig that weighs between 220 and 280 pounds, is approximately six months old, and was raised for slaughter.
- Feeder pig — A young pig that is weaned, is at least eight weeks old, and weighs between 40 to 100 pounds. The pig is sold for slaughter.

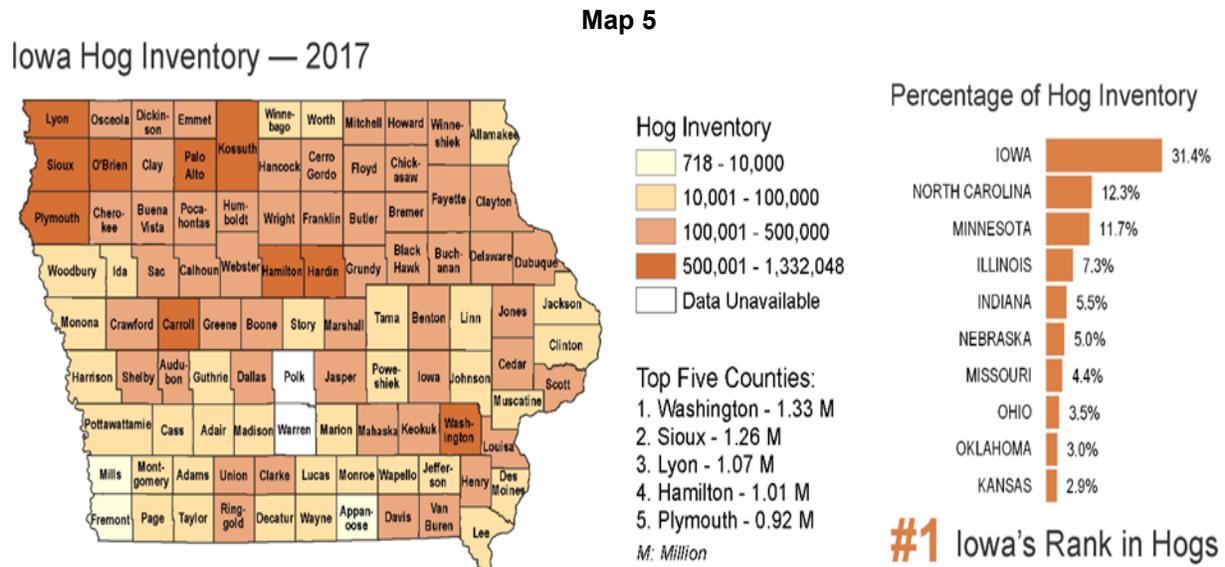
Iowa Hog Inventories

Hog inventories increased from 14,513,000 head in 1997 to 22,732,000 head in 2017 (56.6%). Hog sales increased from 27,342,000 head in 1997 to 60,293,000 head (120.5%) in 2017.

Chart 5 provides information on hog inventory and sales by head.



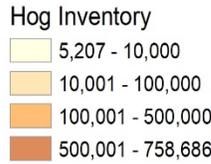
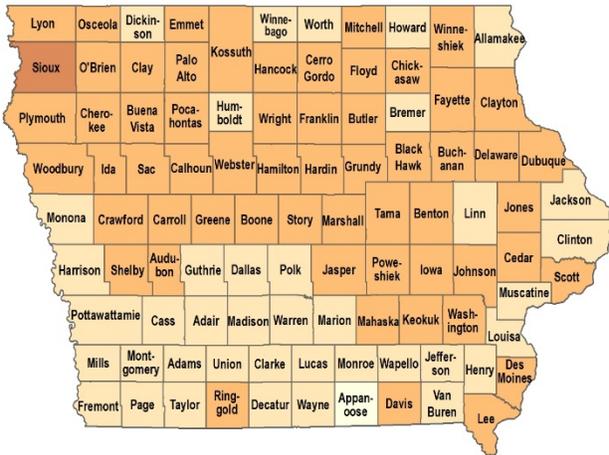
Map 5 summarizes hog inventories by Iowa county in 2017. The top five counties in 2017 were Washington, Sioux, Lyon, Hamilton, and Plymouth.



Map 6 summarizes hog inventories by Iowa county in 1997. The top five counties in 1997 were Sioux, Plymouth, Hamilton, Washington, and Hardin.

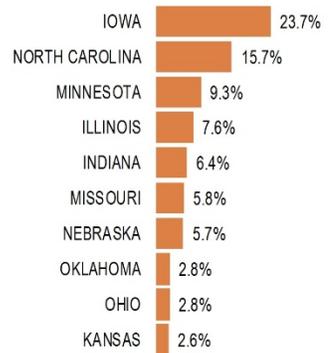
Map 6

Iowa Hog Inventory — 1997



- Top Five Counties:**
1. Sioux - 0.76 M
 2. Plymouth - 0.46 M
 3. Hamilton - 0.45 M
 4. Washington - 0.43 M
 5. Hardin - 0.39 M
- M: Million*

Percentage of Hog Inventory



#1 Iowa's Rank in Hogs

Iowa Hog Farm Operating Units

The number of hog farm operating units with inventory decreased from 17,600 units in 1997 to 5,700 units in 2017 (67.6 %). Hog farm operating units with sales decreased from 18,700 farm operating units in 1997 to 6,200 farm operating units in 2017 (66.8%). **Chart 6** provides information on the number of hog farm operating units based on inventory and sales.

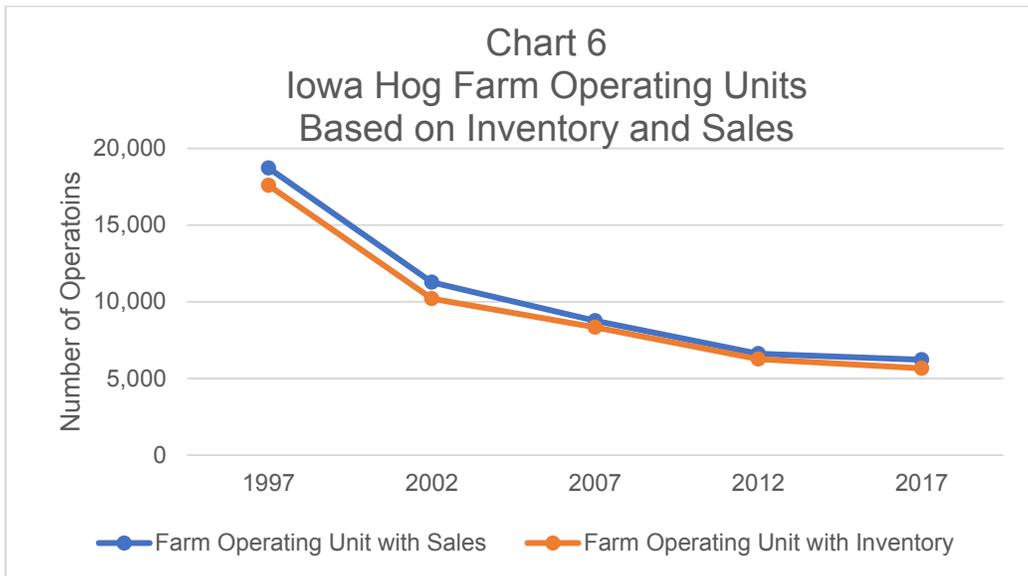


Table 7 summarizes the number of farm operating units that sold hogs. Although the total number of hog farm operating units decreased from 1997 to 2017, hog farm operating units with more 5,000 head of hogs increased by 30.5%.

Table 7
Sale of Hogs — Farm Operating Units by Head of Hogs

Farm Operating Units by Head of Hogs	1997	2002	2007	2012	2017	# Change 1997 - 2017	% Change 1997 - 2017
1 to 24 Head	1,146	663	710	527	891	-255	-22.3%
25 to 49 Head	713	267	232	152	141	-572	-80.2%
50 to 99 Head	1,155	365	289	147	122	-1,033	-89.4%
100 to 199 Head	1,862	519	321	170	122	-1,740	-93.4%
200 to 499 Head	3,857	1,438	931	407	268	-3,589	-93.1%
500 to 999 Head	3,667	1,748	1,066	542	308	-3,359	-91.6%
1,000 to 1,999 Head	2,155	2,140	1,145	758	479	-1,676	-77.8%
2,000 to 4,999 Head	2,196	2,181	1,674	1,485	1,323	-873	-39.8%
Over 5,000 Head	1,967	1,954	2,390	2,428	2,567	600	30.5%
Total Farm Operating Units	18,718	11,275	8,758	6,616	6,221	-12,497	-66.8%

Table 8 summarizes the number of hog farm operating units by type of operation. This data was not included in the 1997 Census of Agriculture, so the data compares 2002 to 2017. The total number of hog farm operating units decreased, with the largest decreases in farrow-to-finish and farrow-to-feeder operations.

Table 8
Sale of Hogs — Farm Operating Units by Type of Operation

Farm Operating Units by Type of Operation	2002	2007	2012	2017	# Change 2002 - 2017	% Change 2002 - 2017
Farrow-to-Wean	466	310	212	217	-249	-53.4%
Farrow-to-Finish	3,925	2,299	1,282	1,217	-2,708	-69.0%
Finish Only	5,836	4,712	3,931	3,776	-2,060	-35.3%
Farrow-to-Feeder	451	208	128	113	-338	-74.9%
Nursery	381	453	459	377	-4	-1.0%
Other	557	778	604	521	-36	-6.5%
Total Operations	11,616	8,760	6,616	6,221	-5,395	-46.4%

Table 9 summarizes the sale of hogs by type of operation. This data was not included in the 1997 Census of Agriculture, so the data compares 2002 to 2017. The total number of hogs sold increased by 14,890,000 (32.8%), with the largest increases in farrow-to-wean and nursery operations. The largest decrease was in farrow-to-feeder operations.

Table 9
Farm Operating Units That Sold Hogs by Type of Operation
(millions)

Farm Operating Units by Type of Operation	2002	2007	2012	2017	# Change 2002 - 2017	% Change 2002 - 2017
Farrow-to-Wean	6.540	6.257	5.659	11.327	4.787	73.2%
Farrow-to-Finish	8.791	7.127	6.504	8.104	-0.687	-7.8%
Finish Only	20.819	23.397	25.991	31.195	10.376	49.8%
Farrow-to-Feeder	1.543	1.707	0.526	0.352	-1.191	-77.2%
Nursery	3.130	4.602	5.712	5.392	2.262	72.3%
Other	4.580	4.188	4.964	3.922	-0.658	-14.4%
Total Hogs Sold	45.400	47.280	49.360	60.290	14.890	32.8%

Table 10 details the Iowa market value for the sale of hogs and pigs. This information is from the [2017 Census of Agriculture](#) and includes the total market value of products sold. Total market value of products sold combines total sales not under production contract, total sales under production contract, and government payments to the farm operating unit. Examples of government program payments include the CRP, the WRP, and the CREP. From 1997 to 2017, the market value increased by \$4.784 billion for hogs and pigs (158.8%).

Table 10
Iowa Market Value of Hog and Pig Sales
(billions)

Category	1997	2002	2007	2012	2017	\$ Change 1997 - 2017	% Change 1997 - 2017
Hog and Pig Sales	\$ 3.012	\$ 3.078	\$ 4.827	\$ 6.767	\$ 7.796	\$ 4.784	158.8%
Percent of Total	24.8%	25.1%	23.6%	22.0%	26.9%	28.5%	
Total Ag Sales	\$12.162	\$12.273	\$20.418	\$30.821	\$28.956	\$16.794	138.1%

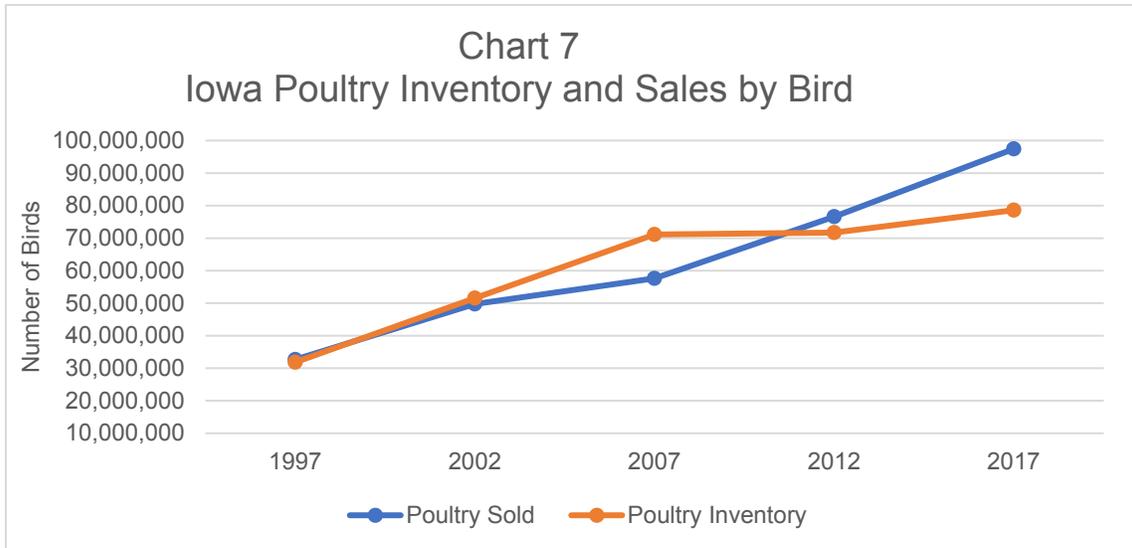
POULTRY

The [2017 Census of Agriculture](#) provides numerous reports on poultry. [Definitions](#) for the poultry charts include:

- Layer — A chicken raised for laying eggs for commercial egg production. A layer hen starts laying eggs when it is 18 to 19 weeks old.
- Pullet — A young chicken hen that is under one year of age and has not started laying eggs.
- Broiler — A young chicken raised for meat. Also called a roaster or fryer.
- Turkey — A large domesticated bird with white plumage, raised for meat.
- Other poultry — Includes ducks, geese, emu, pheasants, pigeons, quail, squab, and others.

Iowa Poultry Inventories

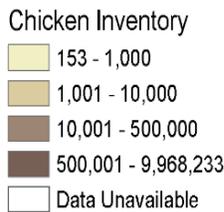
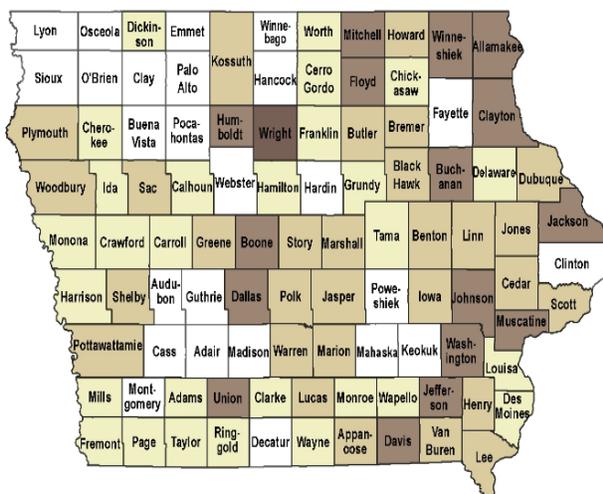
Poultry inventories increased from 31,814,000 birds in 1997 to 78,609,000 birds in 2017 (147.1%). Poultry sales increased from 32,668,000 birds in 1997 to 97,432,000 birds in 2017 (198.2%). **Chart 7** provides information on poultry inventory and sales.



Map 7 summarizes chicken layer inventories by Iowa county in 2017. The top five counties in 2017 were Wright, Humboldt, Dallas, Mitchell, and Johnson. Wright County had the largest number of chickens, with almost 10,000,000 birds. National producers Centrum Valley Farms, Daybreak Foods, Decoster Egg Farms, and Iowa Cage Free make Wright County one of the country’s leaders in egg production.

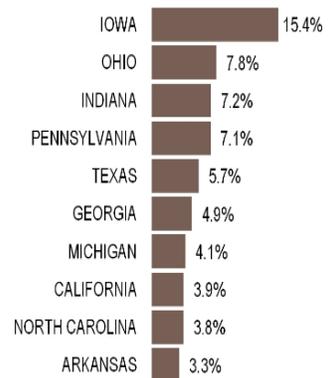
Map 7

Iowa Chicken (Layer) Inventory — 2017



- Top Five Counties:**
1. Wright - 9,968,233
 2. Humboldt - 350,216
 3. Dallas - 248,947
 4. Mitchell - 204,613
 5. Johnson - 204,387

Percentage of Chicken (Layer) Inventory

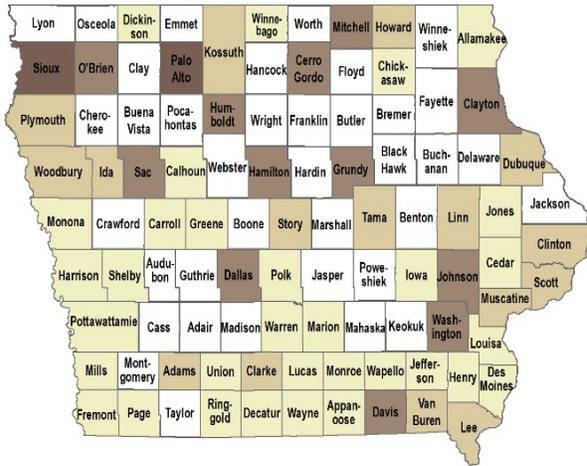


#1 Iowa's Rank in Chickens

Map 8 summarizes chicken layer inventories by Iowa county in 1997. The top five counties in 1997 were Sioux, Palo Alto, Clayton, Washington, and O'Brien.

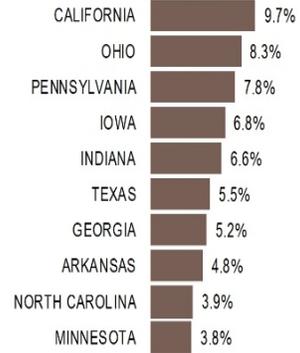
Map 8

Iowa Chicken (Layer) Inventory — 1997



- Top Five Counties:**
1. Sioux - 1,573,931
 2. Palo Alto - 817,567
 3. Clayton - 449,690
 4. Washington - 399,883
 5. O'Brien - 304,908

Percentage of Chicken (Layer) Inventory



#4 Iowa's Rank in Chickens

Iowa Poultry Farm Operating Units

Farm operating units with poultry inventory increased from 4,000 in 1997 to 8,400 in 2017 (110.0%). Poultry farm operating units with sales increased from 1,276 in 1997 to 2,698 in 2017 (111.4%). **Chart 8** provides information on the number of poultry farm operating units with inventory and sales.

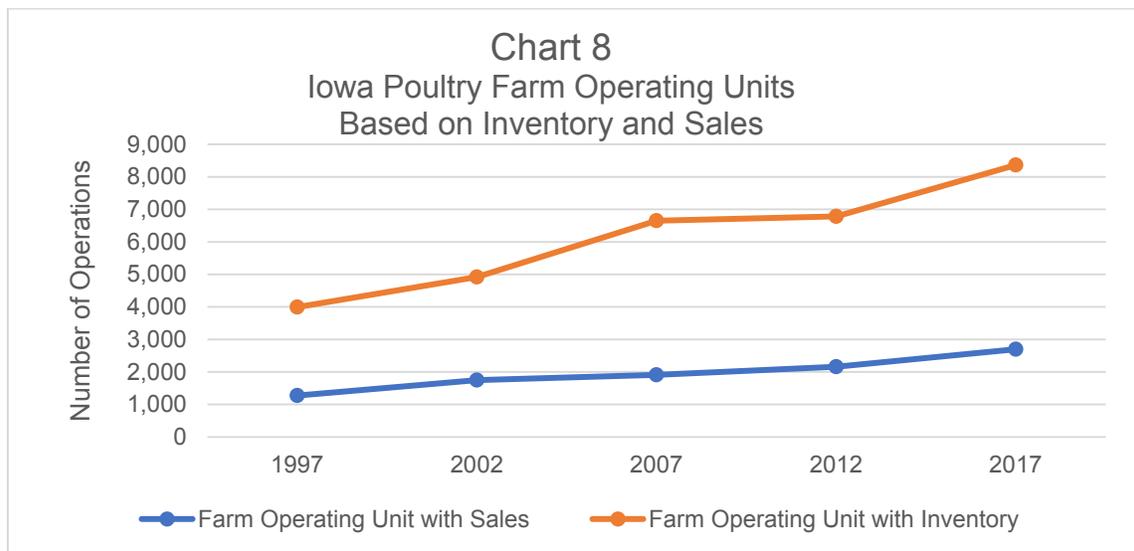


Table 11 summarizes poultry inventory by number of farm operating units and compares the number of farm operating units with poultry inventory in 1997 to 2017. The total number of poultry farm operating units has increased for all types of poultry, with the largest increases in the production of other poultry and layers.

Table 11
Inventory of Poultry by Farm Operating Units

Poultry Type	1997	2002	2007	2012	2017	# Change 1997 - 2017	% Change 1997 - 2017
Layers (Chicken)	1,892	1,934	2,966	3,821	4,425	2,533	133.9%
Pullets (Chicken)	389	472	425	499	636	247	63.5%
Broilers (Chicken)	628	661	738	730	884	256	40.8%
Turkeys	344	355	417	402	462	118	34.3%
Other Poultry	739	1,499	2,104	1,331	1,956	1,217	164.7%
Total Farm Operating Units	3,992	4,921	6,650	6,783	8,363	4,371	109.5%

Table 12 summarizes poultry sales by number of farm operating units and compares the number of farm operating units with poultry inventory in 1997 to 2017. The total number of poultry farm operating units has increased for all types of poultry, with the largest increase in the production of layers, other poultry, and pullets.

Table 12
Sale of Poultry by Farm Operating Units

Poultry Type	1997	2002	2007	2012	2017	# Change 1997 - 2017	% Change 1997 - 2017
Layers (Chicken)	269	337	508	643	790	521	193.7%
Pullets (Chicken)	56	174	86	124	126	70	125.0%
Broilers (Chicken)	519	629	568	704	1,041	522	100.6%
Turkeys	206	200	235	262	229	23	11.2%
Other Poultry	226	408	511	424	512	286	126.5%
Total Farm Operating Units	1,276	1,748	1,908	2,157	2,698	1,422	111.4%

Table 13 provides information on the number of farm operating units selling layers, pullets, or broilers. The information was not available for all types of poultry and was not available for 1997. The largest growth in farm operating unit size for layers was in the 10,000 to 19,999 bird range. When comparing 2002 to 2017, there was a 400.0% increase in the number of poultry farm operating units. In the broilers category, there has been growth of 136.8% in operations with more than 100,000 birds.

Table 13
Iowa Farm Operating Units by Number of Birds

Farm Operating Units By Number of Birds	2002	2007	2012	2017	# Change 2002 - 2017	% Change 2002 - 2017
Layers						
1 to 999 Birds	206	385	515	587	381	185.0%
1,000 to 3,199 Birds	46	69	37	96	50	108.7%
3,200 to 9,999 Birds	14	19	34	31	17	121.4%
10,000 to 19,999 Birds	6	4	11	30	24	400.0%
20,000 to 49,999 Birds	12	4	12	13	1	8.3%
50,000 to 99,999 Birds	16	6	3	10	-6	-37.5%
100,000 or more Birds	37	21	31	23	-14	-37.8%
Layers Total	337	508	643	790	453	134.4%
Pullets						
1 to 1,999 Birds	130	51	67	76	-54	-41.5%
2,000 to 15,999 Birds	12	7	12	9	-3	-25.0%
16,000 to 29,999 Birds	3	4	5	10	7	233.3%
30,000 to 59,999 Birds	4	8	18	9	5	125.0%
60,000 to 99,999 Birds	4	0	0	2	-2	-50.0%
100,000 or more Birds	21	16	22	20	-1	-4.8%
Pullets Total	174	86	124	126	-48	-27.6%
Broilers						
1 to 1,999 Birds	557	542	663	930	373	67.0%
2,000 to 15,999 Birds	29	27	19	46	17	58.6%
16,000 to 29,999 Birds	9	2	1	6	-3	-33.3%
30,000 to 59,999 Birds	13	6	2	13	0	0.0%
60,000 to 99,999 Birds	2	1	1	1	-1	-50.0%
100,000 or more Birds	19	20	18	45	26	136.8%
Broilers Total	629	598	704	1,041	412	65.5%

Table 14 details the Iowa market value for the sale of poultry and eggs. This information is from the [2017 Census of Agriculture](#) and includes the total market value of products sold. Total market value of products sold combines total sales not under production contract, total sales under production contract, and government payments to the farm operating unit. Examples of government program payments include the CRP, the WRP, and the CREP. From 1997 to 2017, the market value increased by \$1.164 billion (280.9%) for poultry and eggs.

Table 14
Iowa Market Value of Poultry and Egg Sales
(billions)

Category	1997	2002	2007	2012	2017	\$ Change 1997 - 2017	% Change 1997 - 2017
Poultry and Egg Sales	\$ 0.415	\$ 0.512	\$ 0.872	\$ 1.291	\$ 1.579	\$ 1.164	280.5%
Percent of Total	3.4%	4.2%	4.3%	4.2%	5.5%	6.9%	
Total Ag Sales	\$12.162	\$12.273	\$20.418	\$30.821	\$28.956	\$16.794	138.1%

ECONOMIC TRENDS

Definitions

Iowa economic trends in agriculture and livestock will include the following:

- **Market Value of Iowa Agriculture Sales.** This information is from the [2017 Census of Agriculture](#) and includes the total market value of agricultural products sold. Total market value of products sold combines total sales not under production contract, total sales under production contract, and government payments to the farm operating unit. Examples of government program payments includes the CRP, the WRP, and the CREP.
- **Iowa Gross Domestic Product (GDP).** This information is from the [federal Bureau of Economic Analysis](#), which defines GDP as the value of the goods and services produced in Iowa. The economy can be evaluated by measuring the growth or shrinkage of the GDP from one period to the next. Industry data that contributes to the GDP is included and is based on the 2012 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).
- **Iowa Agriculture Exports.** Iowa exports goods and services to other countries. Exports are one of the components of international trade. Export information is from the [USDA Economic Research Service](#), the [United States Census Bureau](#), and the [World Institute for Strategic Economic Research](#) (WISERTrade).

Market Value of Agriculture Sales

The market value of total agriculture sales for Iowa increased from \$12.162 billion in 1997 to \$28.956 billion in 2017 (138.1%). The U.S. Census includes all agriculture products sold and includes food marketing practices and value-added products. **Chart 9** shows total agriculture sales, livestock sales, and grain sales.

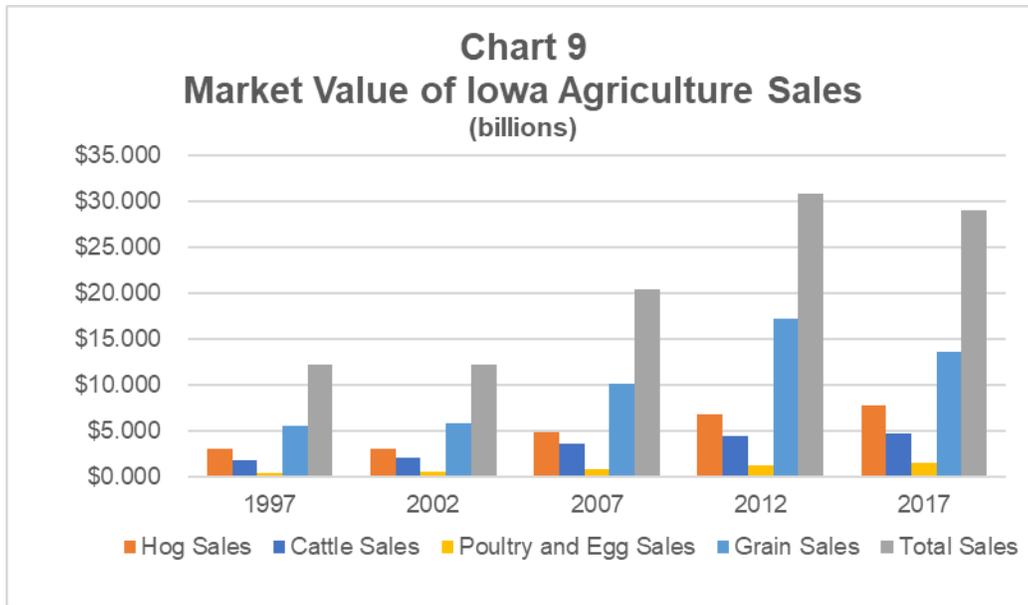
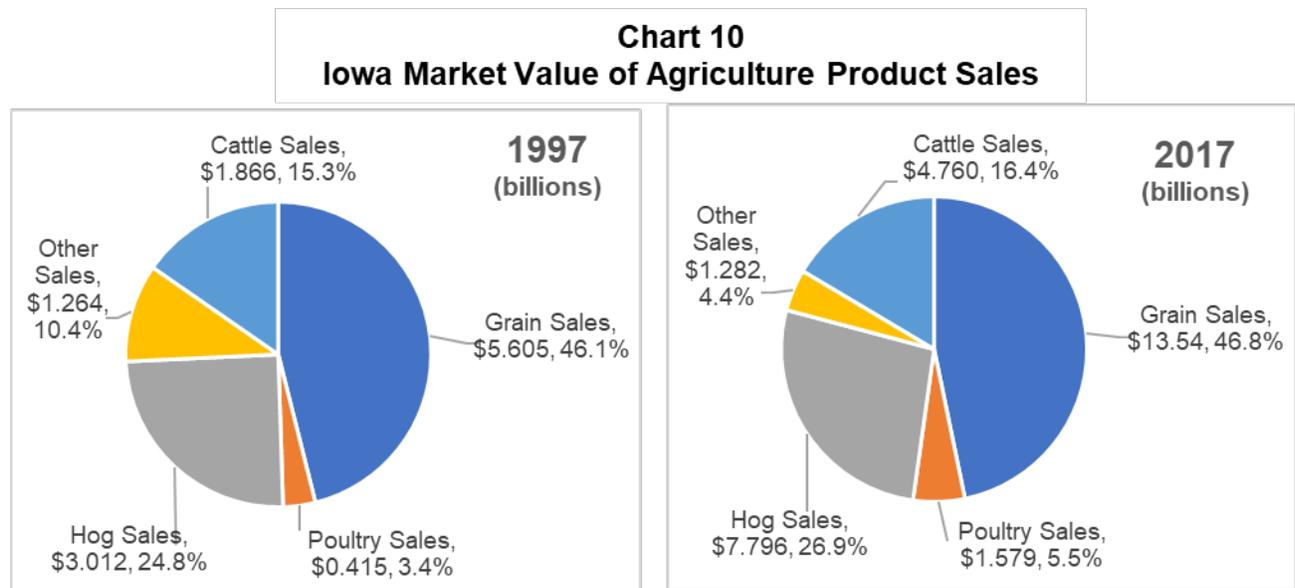


Chart 10 provides the market value of agriculture product sales and compares 1997 to 2017.

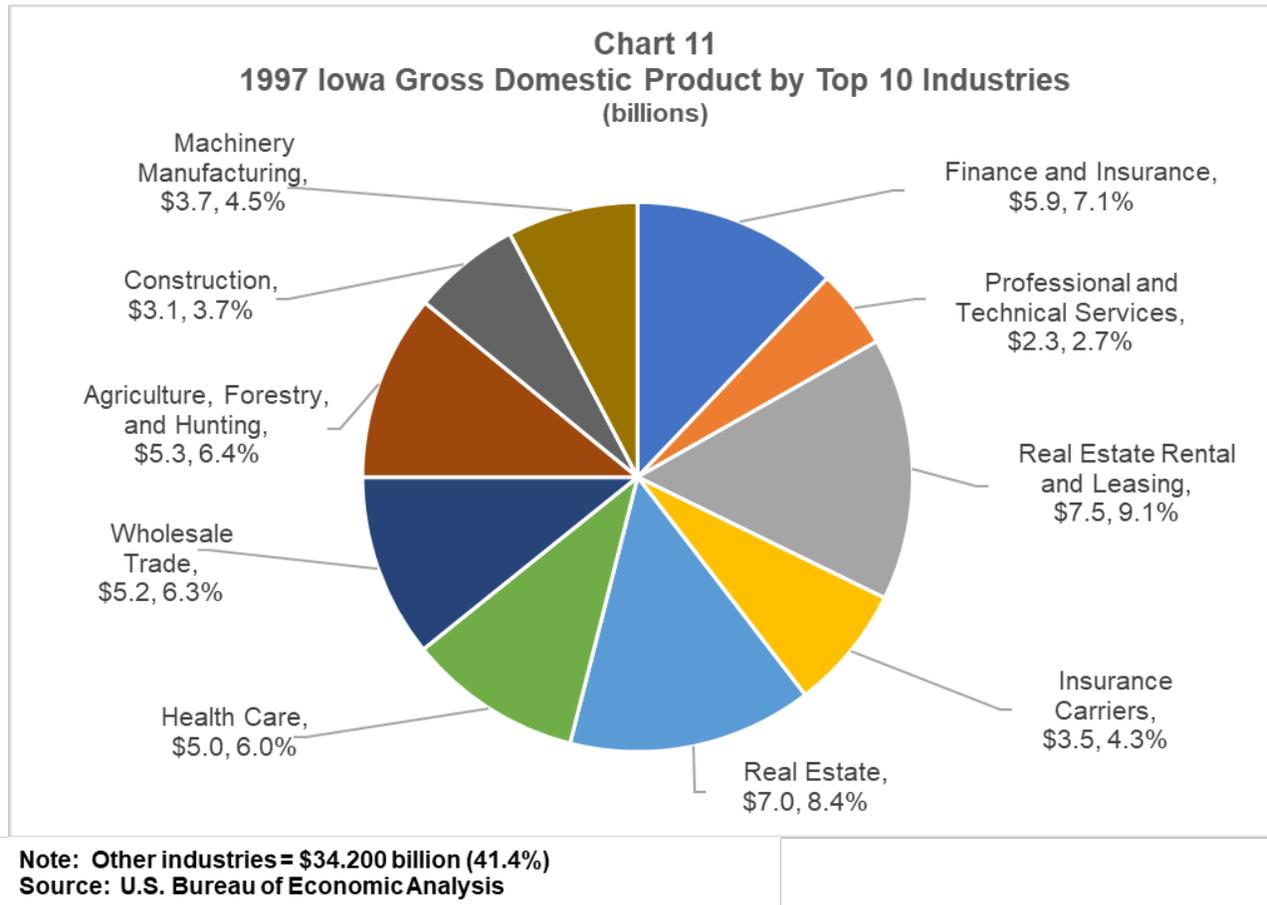


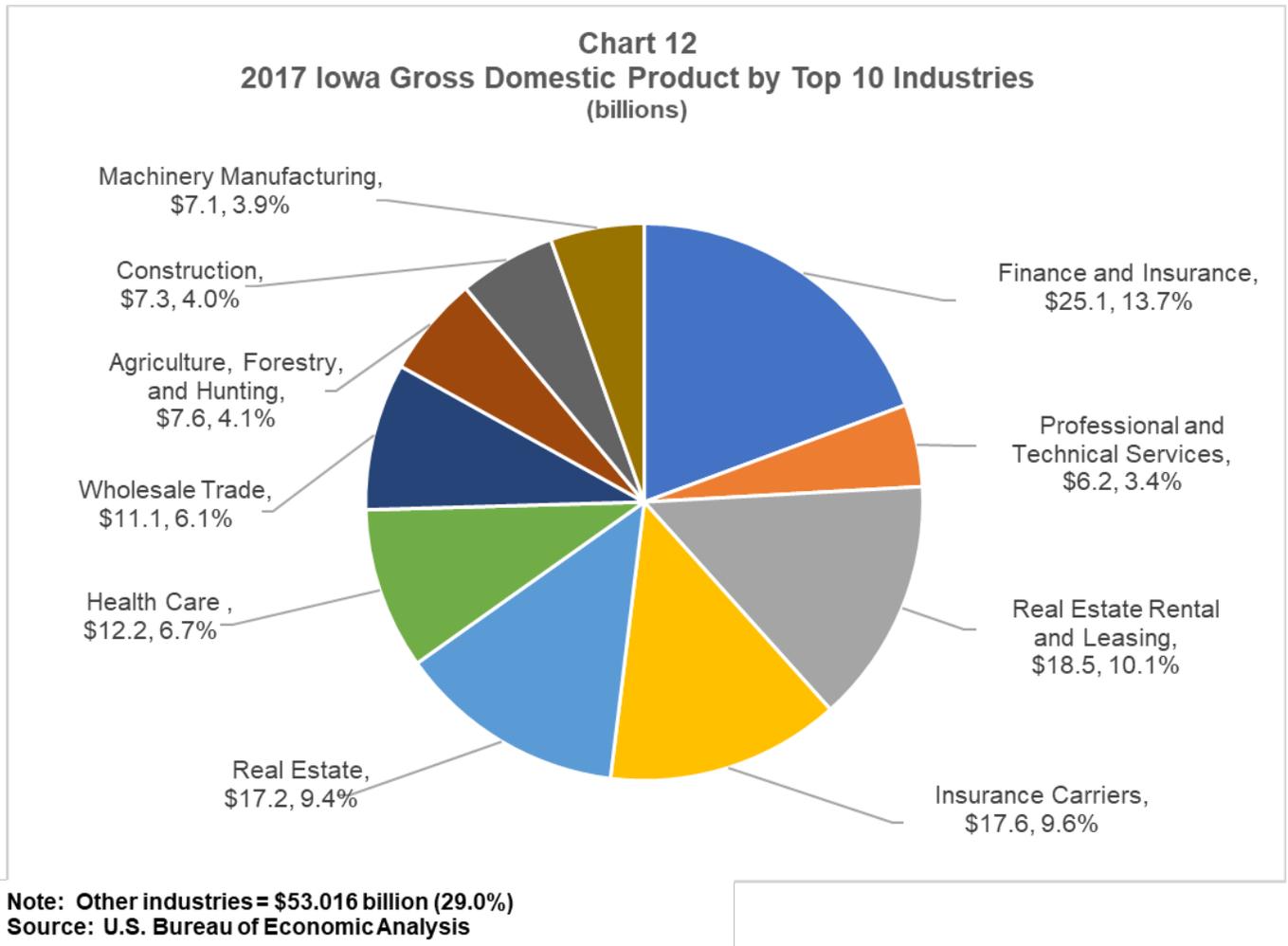
Although the dollar amount of sales increased substantially in all categories (except for other sales), the percent of the total comprised by each category did not change drastically. The most significant change occurred in poultry sales. In 1997, poultry sales comprised 3.4% of the market value, whereas in 2017, they made up 5.5%. In 1997, other sales accounted for 10.4% of the total market value, and in 2017, they comprised 4.4%.

Products in the other sales category include: milk from cows, greenhouse horticulture, other crops and hay, sheep and goats, aquaculture, vegetables, horses and mules, other animals, fruits and berries, and Christmas trees.

Iowa Gross Domestic Product

Iowa GDP is in billions of current dollars (not adjusted for inflation), and the industry detail is based on the 2012 NAICS. **Chart 11** lists the top 10 industries comprising total Iowa GDP for 1997, and **Chart 12** lists them for 2017. In 2017, the agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting industry accounted for 4.1% of Iowa's GDP.





IOWA AGRICULTURE EXPORTS

Total Iowa Agriculture Exports

Iowa exports goods and services to other countries. Exports are one of the components of international trade. Export information is from the [USDA Economic Research Service](#), the [United States Census Bureau](#), and [WISERTrade](#).

Total dollar value of agriculture exports from Iowa increased from \$3.939 billion in 2002 (1997 data was not included in dataset) to \$10.295 billion in 2017 (161.4%). **Table 15** details the top 10 states in terms of dollar value of all agriculture exports. This includes livestock, grains, and other products. The top 10 states export more than half of the agricultural products in the country. Iowa ranked second in agriculture exports from 2002 to 2017 (1997 data was not available). California, Texas, Kansas, North Dakota, and Missouri experienced growth over the past 15 years, and the other five states experienced growth from 2002 to 2012, with a slight decline in 2017.

Table 15
Top 10 Agricultural Export States — All Agricultural Products
 (billions)

State	2002	2007	2012	2017	\$ Change 2002 - 2017	% Change 2002 - 2017
California	\$ 7.210	\$ 11.562	\$ 20.183	\$ 23.051	\$ 15.840	219.7%
Iowa	\$ 3.939	\$ 6.832	\$ 11.552	\$ 10.295	\$ 6.356	161.4%
Illinois	\$ 3.379	\$ 5.857	\$ 8.750	\$ 8.158	\$ 4.779	141.4%
Texas	\$ 2.809	\$ 4.926	\$ 5.971	\$ 7.195	\$ 4.385	156.1%
Minnesota	\$ 2.518	\$ 4.460	\$ 7.801	\$ 6.869	\$ 4.351	172.8%
Nebraska	\$ 2.487	\$ 4.184	\$ 6.791	\$ 6.397	\$ 3.911	157.2%
Kansas	\$ 2.052	\$ 3.401	\$ 4.410	\$ 4.831	\$ 2.779	135.5%
Indiana	\$ 1.804	\$ 3.244	\$ 5.060	\$ 4.600	\$ 2.796	155.0%
North Dakota	\$ 1.622	\$ 3.074	\$ 4.437	\$ 4.535	\$ 2.913	179.5%
Missouri	\$ 1.309	\$ 2.590	\$ 3.881	\$ 4.027	\$ 2.719	207.7%

Source: USDA Economic Research Service

Table 16 summarizes the top 10 states that export animal products. This includes beef, pork, hides, broilers, other poultry, dairy, and other livestock. Iowa is ranked number one in exporting animal products, and when comparing 2002 to 2017, Iowa had a sales increase of \$2.470 billion (326.6%).

Table 16
Top 10 Agriculture Export States — Animal Products
 (billions)

State	2002	2007	2012	2017	\$ Change 2002 - 2017	% Change 2002 - 2017
Iowa	\$ 0.756	\$ 1.489	\$ 2.988	\$ 3.226	\$ 2.470	326.6%
Texas	\$ 0.955	\$ 1.190	\$ 2.046	\$ 2.005	\$ 1.050	110.0%
Nebraska	\$ 0.739	\$ 0.868	\$ 1.525	\$ 1.800	\$ 1.061	143.6%
California	\$ 0.528	\$ 1.083	\$ 1.877	\$ 1.695	\$ 1.167	220.9%
Minnesota	\$ 0.436	\$ 0.859	\$ 1.593	\$ 1.600	\$ 1.163	266.7%
North Carolina	\$ 0.537	\$ 0.983	\$ 1.643	\$ 1.461	\$ 0.924	172.2%
Kansas	\$ 0.644	\$ 0.699	\$ 1.206	\$ 1.369	\$ 0.725	112.7%
Wisconsin	\$ 0.315	\$ 0.703	\$ 1.144	\$ 1.216	\$ 0.901	285.7%
Oklahoma	\$ 0.374	\$ 0.479	\$ 0.874	\$ 0.862	\$ 0.489	130.8%
Indiana	\$ 0.192	\$ 0.386	\$ 0.778	\$ 0.816	\$ 0.623	324.3%

Source: USDA Economic Research Service

Table 17 shows the top five exports from Iowa for 2002, 2007, 2012, and 2017. The export of meat and offal (edible internal animal organs) accounted for approximately 10.0% of the exported goods from Iowa in 2002, 2012, and 2017.

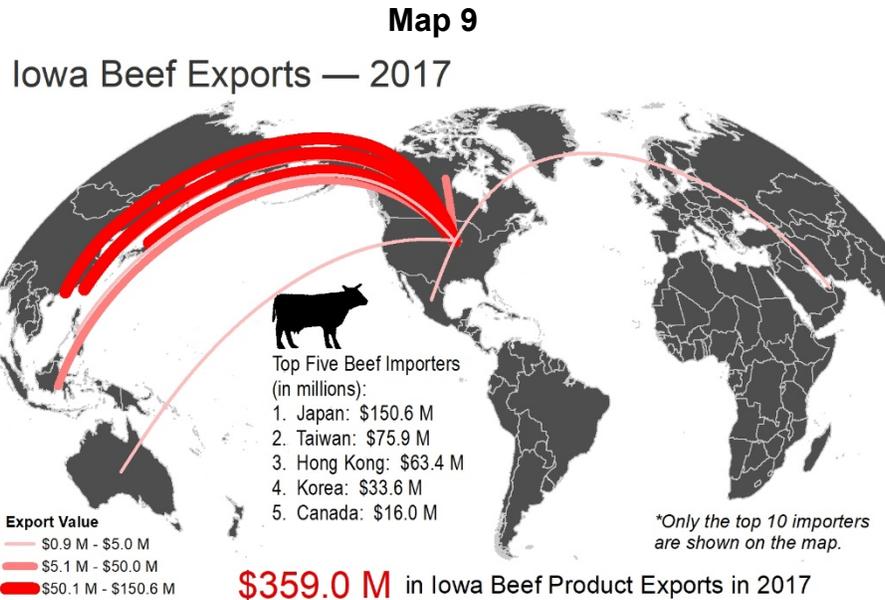
Table 17
Iowa Exports
(billions)

Commodity	2002	% of Total	2007	% of Total	2012	% of Total	2017	% of Total
Industrial Machinery	\$ 1.022	21.5%	\$ 2.134	22.1%	\$ 3.110	21.3%	\$ 2.115	15.8%
Vehicles	\$ 0.662	13.9%	\$ 1.291	13.4%	\$ 2.216	15.2%	\$ 1.653	12.3%
Meat and Offal	\$ 0.512	10.8%	\$ 0.616	6.4%	\$ 1.568	10.7%	\$ 1.449	10.8%
Cereals	\$ 0.107	2.3%	\$ 0.478	5.0%	\$ 0.993	6.8%	\$ 1.317	9.8%
Animal Feed	\$ 0.162	3.4%	\$ 0.506	5.2%	\$ 0.672	4.6%	\$ 0.925	6.9%
Other Commodities	\$ 2.288	48.1%	\$ 4.630	48.0%	\$ 6.063	41.5%	\$ 7.460	55.6%
Total Iowa Exports	\$ 4.754	100.0%	\$ 9.655	100.0%	\$ 14.622	100.0%	\$ 13.422	100.0%

Source: United States Census Bureau

Iowa Beef Product Exports

Iowa beef product exports for 2017 and the countries that import beef products are illustrated in **Map 9**. In 2017, Iowa exported a total of \$359.0 million in beef. Of this, nearly 41.9%, or \$150.6 million, was exported to Japan.



Source: WISERTrade

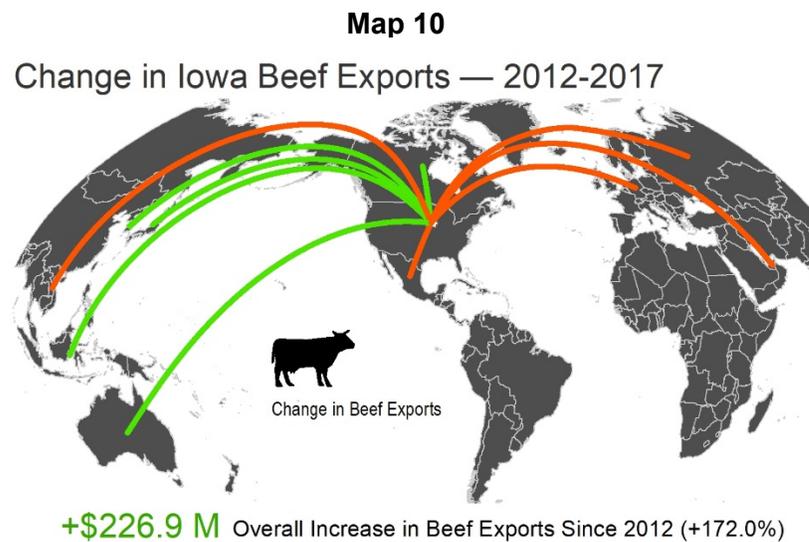
Table 18 details the top 15 countries to which Iowa beef was exported during 2017 and provides information on Iowa's beef exports from 2012 through 2017.

Table 18
Iowa Beef Product Exports — 2012 Through 2017

Country	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Japan	\$ 19,108,170	\$ 35,987,877	\$135,776,357	\$ 97,500,261	\$132,753,396	\$150,576,900
Taiwan	\$ 16,455,912	\$ 30,894,977	\$ 77,734,425	\$ 72,014,774	\$ 75,732,823	\$ 75,932,364
Hong Kong	\$ 14,454,206	\$ 63,626,935	\$ 99,080,053	\$ 62,471,095	\$ 55,664,951	\$ 63,435,142
Korea	\$ 23,472,641	\$ 22,065,482	\$ 62,097,934	\$ 43,665,194	\$ 29,745,754	\$ 33,550,271
Canada	\$ 11,356,028	\$ 6,169,851	\$ 9,881,481	\$ 11,418,013	\$ 13,883,225	\$ 16,034,543
Indonesia	\$ 1,657,478	\$ 3,602,340	\$ 3,678,284	\$ 2,763,835	\$ 3,358,368	\$ 7,708,852
Philippines	\$ 1,544,170	\$ 2,617,566	\$ 3,047,595	\$ 3,776,289	\$ 2,549,994	\$ 2,518,989
Mexico	\$ 7,705,572	\$ 11,666,982	\$ 7,229,884	\$ 4,875,996	\$ 4,163,912	\$ 1,628,649
Australia	\$ 500,328	\$ 347,600	\$ 562,714	\$ 370,336	\$ 666,570	\$ 1,497,663
United Arab Emirates	\$ 2,652,808	\$ 957,490	\$ 2,375,885	\$ 992,732	\$ 1,324,510	\$ 943,944
Lebanon	\$ 75,547	\$ 209,936	\$ 0	\$ 357,906	\$ 630,012	\$ 731,184
Vietnam	\$ 20,380,571	\$ 3,847,596	\$ 800,176	\$ 1,498,432	\$ 547,050	\$ 664,154
Kuwait	\$ 1,634,364	\$ 483,066	\$ 1,294,604	\$ 873,164	\$ 938,823	\$ 506,373
Thailand	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 326,174	\$ 295,884	\$ 353,968
China	\$ 480,895	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 322,357
Subtotal	\$121,478,690	\$182,477,698	\$403,559,392	\$ 302,904,201	\$322,255,272	\$356,405,353
Other Countries	\$ 10,599,539	\$ 6,670,954	\$ 13,989,772	\$ 15,156,263	\$ 4,665,436	\$ 2,593,606
Total Beef Exports	\$132,078,229	\$189,148,652	\$417,549,164	\$ 318,060,464	\$326,920,708	\$358,998,959

Source: WISERTrade

The change in Iowa beef product exports is illustrated in **Map 10**.



Five Largest Increases

(in millions with % change):

1. Japan: \$131.5 M (+688.0%)
2. Korea: \$10.1 M (+42.9%)
3. Indonesia: \$6.1 M (+365.1%)
4. Canada: \$4.7 M (+41.2%)
5. Australia: \$1.0 M (+199.3%)

Five Largest Decreases

(in millions with % change):

1. Vietnam: \$-19.7 M (-96.7%)
2. Mexico: \$-6.1 M (-78.9%)
3. Russia: \$-5.5 M (-100.0%)
4. United Arab Emirates: \$-1.7 M (-64.4%)
5. Germany: \$-1.1 M (-100.0%)

Source: WISERTrade

Iowa Pork Product Exports

Iowa pork product exports for 2017 and the countries that import pork products are illustrated in **Map 11**. In 2017, Iowa exported a total of \$1.159 billion in pork products, with \$405.9 million (35.0%) being exported to Japan.

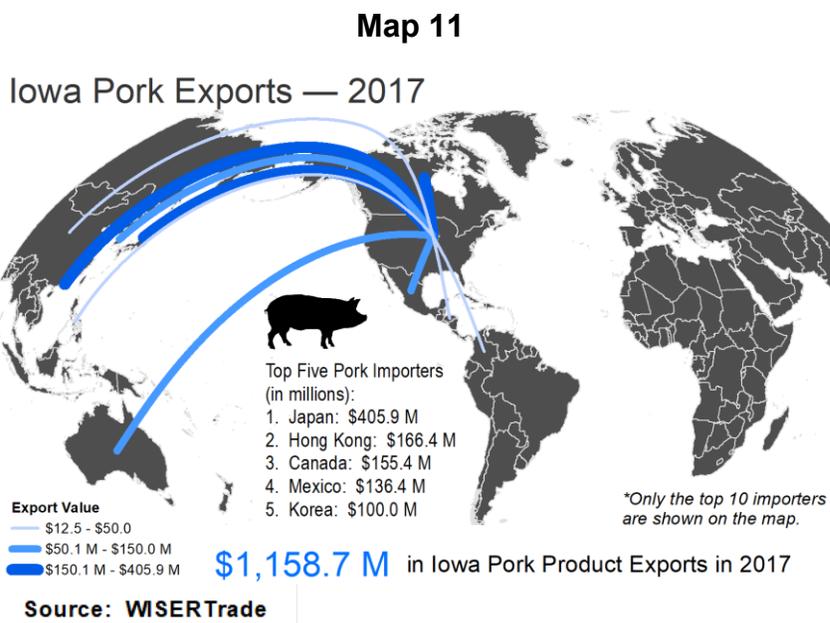


Table 19 details the top 15 countries to which Iowa pork products were exported during 2017 and provides information on Iowa's exports from 2012 through 2017.

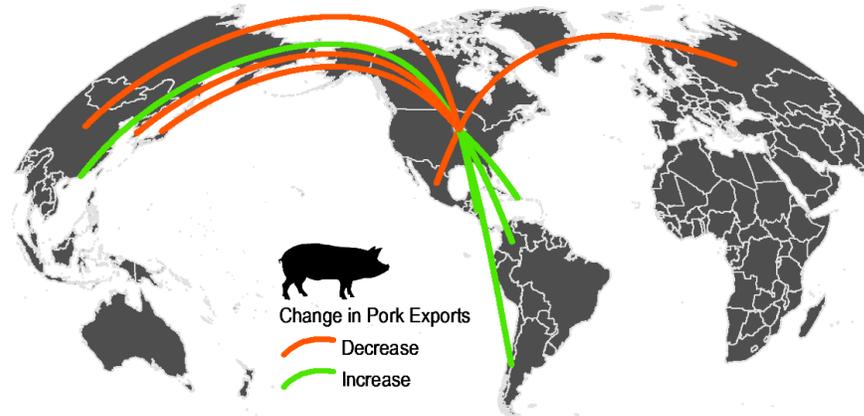
Table 19
Iowa Pork Product Exports — 2012 Through 2017

Country	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Japan	\$ 518,420,317	\$ 566,379,261	\$ 598,366,086	\$ 488,528,858	\$ 479,871,998	\$ 405,850,591
Hong Kong	\$ 56,620,281	\$ 57,509,358	\$ 105,646,700	\$ 105,517,494	\$ 125,697,494	\$ 166,405,253
Canada	\$ 163,360,747	\$ 157,195,697	\$ 187,765,169	\$ 163,238,378	\$ 143,130,137	\$ 155,376,773
Mexico	\$ 149,289,639	\$ 124,584,074	\$ 147,675,046	\$ 107,236,875	\$ 128,207,085	\$ 136,389,172
Korea	\$ 154,939,227	\$ 104,510,611	\$ 141,741,331	\$ 119,824,004	\$ 67,882,513	\$ 100,037,318
Australia	\$ 56,771,360	\$ 43,621,542	\$ 65,896,837	\$ 50,851,667	\$ 43,490,182	\$ 59,677,133
China	\$ 177,397,645	\$ 141,811,764	\$ 39,533,333	\$ 24,952,606	\$ 37,113,336	\$ 48,915,055
Colombia	\$ 10,357,628	\$ 15,866,722	\$ 21,331,455	\$ 9,987,950	\$ 4,469,156	\$ 13,815,773
Philippines	\$ 23,387,028	\$ 27,220,540	\$ 25,688,692	\$ 14,495,767	\$ 4,984,781	\$ 12,810,184
Honduras	\$ 6,042,296	\$ 8,524,762	\$ 7,776,010	\$ 7,876,079	\$ 9,304,228	\$ 12,498,570
Guatemala	\$ 7,810,112	\$ 3,845,744	\$ 5,692,079	\$ 5,561,948	\$ 10,653,188	\$ 10,626,634
Taiwan	\$ 11,385,117	\$ 13,726,534	\$ 12,546,644	\$ 11,350,656	\$ 6,956,009	\$ 7,867,251
Chile	\$ 2,096,192	\$ 3,408,853	\$ 2,418,960	\$ 1,130,486	\$ 4,224,877	\$ 5,255,760
New Zealand	\$ 4,605,422	\$ 4,119,618	\$ 9,179,817	\$ 5,126,970	\$ 4,806,300	\$ 4,591,029
Dominican Republic	\$ 148,463	\$ 131,411	\$ 83,092	\$ 869,292	\$ 1,086,995	\$ 3,218,938
Subtotal	\$1,342,631,474	\$1,272,456,491	\$1,371,341,251	\$1,116,549,030	\$1,071,878,279	\$1,143,335,434
Other Countries	\$ 132,172,551	\$ 30,021,080	\$ 40,197,722	\$ 13,710,535	\$ 14,688,749	\$ 15,390,902
Total Pork Exports	\$ 1,474,804,025	\$ 1,302,477,571	\$ 1,411,538,973	\$ 1,130,259,565	\$ 1,086,567,028	\$ 1,158,726,336

Source: WISERTrade

The change in Iowa pork exports is illustrated in **Map 12**.

Map 12
Change in Iowa Pork Exports — 2012-2017



-\$316.1 M Overall Decrease in Pork Exports Since 2012 (-21.4%)

Five Largest Increases

- (in millions with % change):
1. Hong Kong: \$109.8 M (+193.9%)
 2. Honduras: \$6.5 M (+106.9%)
 3. Colombia: \$3.5 M (+33.4%)
 4. Chile: \$3.2 M (+150.7%)
 5. Dominican Republic: \$3.1 M (+2,068.2%)

Five Largest Decreases

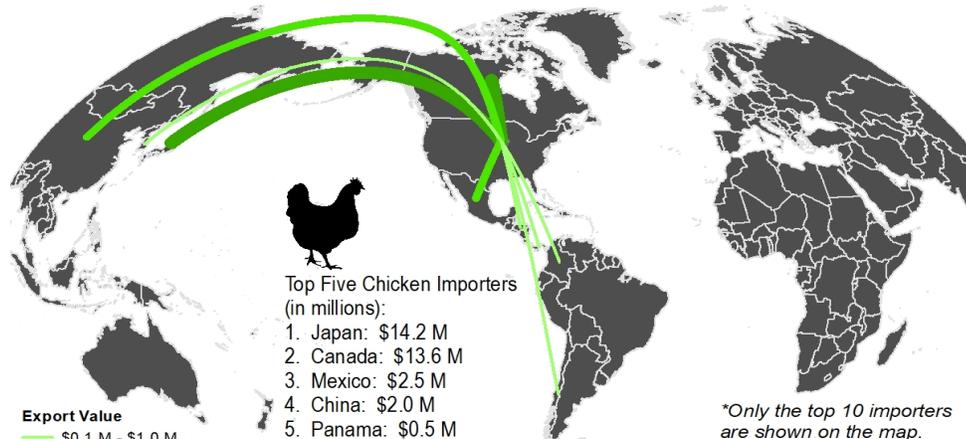
- (in millions with % change):
1. China: \$-128.5 M (-72.4%)
 2. Japan: \$-112.6 M (-21.7%)
 3. Russia: \$-107.9 M (-100.0%)
 4. Korea: \$-54.9 M (-35.4%)
 5. Mexico: \$-12.9 M (-8.6%)

Source: WISERTrade

Iowa Chicken Product Exports

Iowa chicken product exports for 2017 and the countries that import chicken products are illustrated in **Map 13**. During 2017, Iowa exported a total of \$34.3 million of chicken products, with \$14.2 million (41.4%) exported to Japan and \$13.6 million (39.7%) exported to Canada.

Map 13
Iowa Chicken Exports — 2017



Export Value
 Light Green: \$0.1 M - \$1.0 M
 Medium Green: \$1.1 M - \$2.5 M
 Dark Green: \$2.6 M - \$14.2 M

\$34.3 M in Iowa Chicken Product Exports in 2017

Source: WISERTrade

Table 20 shows the top 15 countries to which Iowa chicken products were exported during 2017 and provides information on Iowa's chicken product exports from 2012 through 2017. In 2012, Iowa exported \$9.0 million in chicken products to Korea, but in 2017 only exported \$153,000. This was related to the 2014 avian influenza outbreak in Iowa. In 2017, the top four countries (Japan, Canada, Mexico, and China) represented 94.1% of Iowa's chicken product exports.

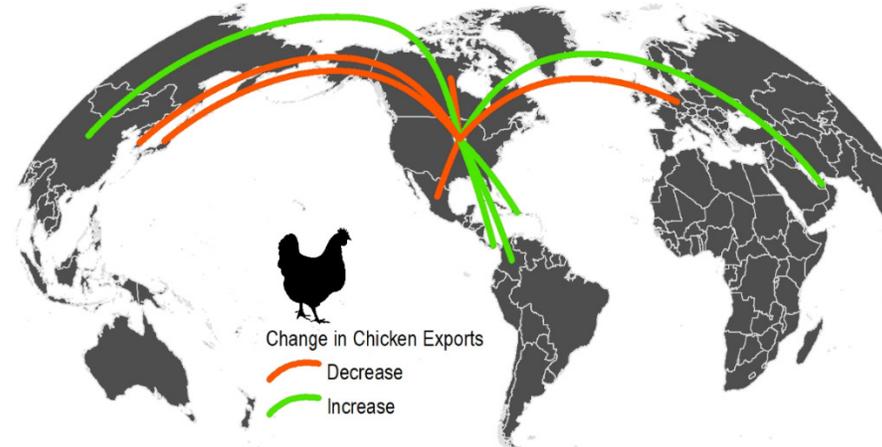
Table 20
Iowa Chicken Product Exports — 2012 Through 2017

Country	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Japan	\$ 25,645,498	\$ 28,032,081	\$ 23,659,712	\$ 10,082,013	\$ 12,404,327	\$ 14,157,962
Canada	\$ 20,951,006	\$ 15,756,151	\$ 21,320,867	\$ 13,022,261	\$ 7,340,147	\$ 13,632,470
Mexico	\$ 6,618,286	\$ 4,918,873	\$ 5,354,944	\$ 5,021,231	\$ 2,799,214	\$ 2,453,167
China	\$ 146,592	\$ 245,618	\$ 221,078	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 1,971,635
Panama	\$ 83,016	\$ 0	\$ 1,153,115	\$ 1,335,323	\$ 1,277,217	\$ 512,180
Colombia	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 313,007	\$ 421,986
United Arab Emirates	\$ 75,007	\$ 112,662	\$ 762,752	\$ 790,271	\$ 297,527	\$ 186,659
Chile	\$ 100,535	\$ 334,400	\$ 283,580	\$ 478,038	\$ 343,597	\$ 174,397
Korea	\$ 9,033,785	\$ 8,184,696	\$ 9,968,013	\$ 657,096	\$ 60,865	\$ 153,060
Honduras	\$ 77,577	\$ 3,050	\$ 0	\$ 46,200	\$ 0	\$ 125,062
Taiwan	\$ 18,287	\$ 0	\$ 55,295	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 103,013
El Salvador	\$ 20,942	\$ 0	\$ 70,000	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 97,795
Dominican Republic	\$ 0	\$ 43,119	\$ 79,886	\$ 123,579	\$ 262,773	\$ 87,718
Thailand	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 9,658	\$ 218,309	\$ 73,640
Hong Kong	\$ 315,372	\$ 1,310,580	\$ 429,547	\$ 182,244	\$ 174,540	\$ 63,450
Subtotal	\$ 63,085,903	\$ 58,941,230	\$ 63,358,789	\$ 31,747,914	\$ 25,491,523	\$ 34,214,194
Other Countries	\$ 3,899,716	\$ 2,654,307	\$ 3,645,914	\$ 838,970	\$ 281,397	\$ 129,294
Total Chicken Exports	\$ 66,985,619	\$ 61,595,537	\$ 67,004,703	\$ 32,586,884	\$ 25,772,920	\$ 34,343,488

Source: WISERTrade

The change in Iowa chicken exports is illustrated in **Map 14**. The decrease is related to the 2014 avian influenza outbreak in Iowa.

Map 14
Change in Iowa Chicken Exports — 2012-2017



-\$32.6 M Overall Decrease in Chicken Exports Since 2012 (-48.7%)

Five Largest Increases

(in millions with % change):

1. China: \$1.8 M (+1,245.0%)
2. Panama: \$0.4 M (+517.0%)
3. Colombia: \$0.4 M (n/a)
4. United Arab Emirates: \$0.1 M (+148.9%)
5. Dominican Republic: \$0.1 M (n/a)

Five Largest Decreases

(in millions with % change):

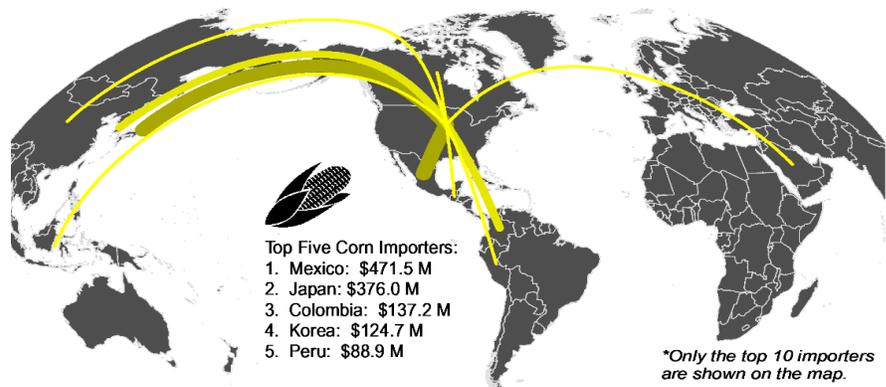
1. Japan: \$-11.5 M (-44.8%)
2. Korea: \$-8.9 M (-98.3%)
3. Canada: \$-7.3 M (-34.9%)
4. Mexico: \$-4.2 M (-62.9%)
5. Germany: \$-1.7 M (-100.0%)

Source: **WISERTrade**

Iowa Corn Exports

To provide additional export information, **Map 15** shows 2017 Iowa corn exports, with \$1.670 billion exported. This includes \$471.5 million (28.2%) in exports to Mexico and \$376.0 million (22.5%) to Japan.

Map 15
Iowa Corn Exports — 2017

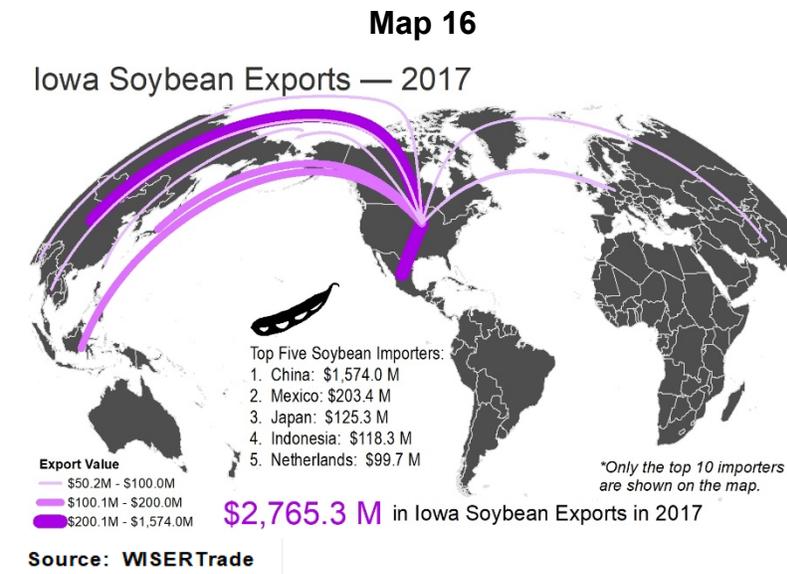


\$1,669.7 M in Iowa Corn Exports in 2017

Source: **WISERTrade**

Iowa Soybean Exports

To provide additional export information, **Map 16** details 2017 Iowa soybean exports, with \$2.765 billion exported. This includes \$1,574.0 million (56.9%) in exports to China and \$203.4 million (7.4%) to Mexico.



SUMMARY

The data presented in the 2017 Census of Agriculture shows that the number of Iowa farm operating units has decreased for cattle and hog operations over the past 20 years. Cattle farm operating units with inventory decreased by 14,400 (36.2%) from 1997 to 2017. Hog farm operating units with inventory decreased by 17,600 (67.6%) from 1997 to 2017. Poultry farm operating units with inventory increased by 4,400 (110.0%), from 4,000 in 1997 to 8,400 in 2017.

The number of animals raised on farm operating units has increased. Cattle inventories increased from 3,717,000 head in 1997 to 3,951,000 head (6.3%) in 2017. Hog inventories increased from 14,513,000 head in 1997 to 22,732,000 head (56.6%) in 2017. Poultry inventories increased from 31,814,000 birds in 1997 to 78,610,000 (147.1%) in 2017.

The sale of livestock has also increased. Cattle sales increased from 2,937,000 head in 1997 to 3,595,000 head (22.4%) in 2017. Hog sales increased from 27,342,000 head in 1997 to 60,293,000 head (120.5%) in 2017. Poultry sales increased 32,668,000 birds in 1997 to 97,432,000 birds (198.2%) in 2017.

This increase in livestock sales in Iowa has contributed to an increase in market value. Total agriculture products sales increased by 138.1% from 2002 to 2017, and livestock sales contributed to that growth. Iowa's market value from selling cattle increased by 155.1%, hogs by 158.8%, and chickens by 280.9%.

Livestock sales and agricultural products have also contributed to the growth of the Iowa GDP. Agriculture is in the top 10 industries and in 2017 had sales of \$7.569 billion, or 4.1% of Iowa's GDP. Agriculture, forestry, and hunting has decreased from 6.4% of Iowa GDP in 1997 to 4.1% of Iowa GDP in 2017.

Iowa agriculture exports also increased from 2002 to 2017, and Iowa is second in the country to California in agricultural exports. Although livestock exports have varied over the years, Iowa

beef exports for 2017 were at \$359.0 million, pork exports were at \$1.159 billion, and chicken exports were at \$34.3 million.

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